

Daily Appeal.

BY McCLANAHAN & DILL,
GRENADA, MISS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1862.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Gentlemen who arrive from the United States with late papers, will confer a favor by leaving them at the consulting room of the APPEAL office, or at the editor's room, over Geo. LAFAY's store, next door north of the Collins House. In these days of uncertainty from the South and a blockade on the North, our facilities to furnish the latest news from all quarters can be greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends, for which we shall ever remain grateful. Parties from above will confer an especial favor by furnishing us any Northern papers in their possession.

INCREASED BOUNTY.

For the purpose of filling up the old regiments, the Federal Government has found it necessary to increase the bounty. The War Department has notified the recruiting authority of the laws that in addition to the bounty authorized by Congress, and that provided by the States and individual contributions, a premium of four dollars per man will be paid. Who will deny hereafter that the LINCOLN army is made up of hirelings?

SULLY'S ARMY.

Deserters, who arrived at Chattanooga on the 6th, reported that SULLY'S army is composed of COOK'S, CATTRETT'S, WOOD'S and ROUSSEAU'S divisions—in all about 35,000 men. We think the estimate too large. They are stationed at Stevenson and Bridgeport. They have plenty of provisions at Stevenson, but are on half rations at Bridgeport. They say SULLY individually is at Washington or Huntsville. The enemy are fortifying Stevenson and tearing all the houses down.

FEDERAL FORCE AT MEMPHIS.
There is no doubt but that the Federal force at Memphis has been reduced to between four and five thousand men, by the moving of reinforcements to other points. It is known that several thousand were sent to CURTIS, some weeks ago, and we also learn that a large division was sent up the river to Cairo. The destination of the latter was not certainly known, but the general impression was that they would go up the Tennessee, to join BUELL. The Federal force now occupy the city do so uneasily, and their fears might be increased by a little daring and energy on our part.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Our information from Arkansas is rather meagre, yet cheering. The outrages of the Federalists in their passage through the State have aroused the people almost to a man, and a numerous army is now prepared to dispute the further advances of the enemy. Reinforcements from other States have also arrived, and Gen. HOLMES has assumed command. The ordinances states have been replenished to the necessary extent, and the commissary department is well supplied from the herds and granaries of the west. Our friends are now sanguine of their ability to check and finally drive CURTIS' force from the State.

McCLELLAN AND STANTON.
At the war meeting held in Washington on the 6th inst., LINCOLN was present and made a speech. He referred to the quarrel between McCLELLAN and the Secretary of War, and said the dispute was not so serious as it was supposed, and arose simply from a question of how many men McCLELLAN had. Many supposed that the Secretary of War had not reinforced him to the extent he might have done. This was not so; the Secretary of War had never withheld any one thing in his power to give, and was not to blame for not giving when he had none to give. In conclusion he referred to McCLELLAN in complimentary terms, and believed him to be a brave and able man, and took upon himself what had been charged upon the Secretary of War—the withholding of men from him.

SPECIAL.—The steamer *Edinburg* sailed from New York for Europe on the 6th, with half a million in specie.

Major-General H. Richardson, of Michigan, and **Captain N. T. Bank**, of Kentucky, have been dismissed from the Federal service for incompetency.

The abolition (New Orleans) Delta, of the 7th, says 11,000 persons have taken the Federal oath of allegiance in that city. We are assured the statement is greatly exaggerated.

A letter is published from General McClellan to the governor of Maine, that he had rather have an addition of 50,000 men to his old regiments than 100,000 men in new regimental organizations.

The New York Commercial of the 5th says that an important secret expedition, consisting of one little steamer and a few picked men, has left one of the naval depots, and will be heard of in a few days.

The Mississippi states that the Federal took possession of Bayou Sara, Louisiana, on Monday last, seizing all the sugar and molasses, and quartering a garrison there. The point is on the river, twenty-eight miles from Woodville, Mississippi.

Admiral Goldsboro and **Capt. Case**, have been taken from their present command. Rumor says Captain Wilkes will take Goldsboro's place, and Captain Porter, of the mortar flotilla, will be flag officer of the naval forces before Richmond.

Wm H. Webb, a New York ship builder, has contracted with the government to build an iron steam ram, to be covered with six inch iron, to have two revolving turrets, the main one to be covered with twelve-inch iron and to have a solid iron ram, half the length of the vessel. Price, \$1,225,000.

The New York Tribune of the 5th inst., says: "From inquiries of the quartermaster general's office, we are informed that the army can be recruited, 22,500 men have already been enrolled in the State of New York under the call for 300,000 volunteers."

In Boston over five hundred leading merchants have signed the following: "We, the undersigned, merchants of Boston, hereby agree that the young men of the United States, shall have on their return from said service the situation they occupied before enlisting." A public meeting is also proposed to increase the list.

At the war meeting in Washington among the speakers was Gen. Shipley, military governor of Louisiana. It was announced that he was the man who hung Mumford, when he was charged. He immediately, however, disclaimed the act, and said the honor (?) belonged to Butler. Piracy must be held responsible.

Remember the lecture of Rev. Dr. Ford, to come off at the Baptist church this evening commencing at 8 o'clock. The subject at large are invited to attend. These lectures are very interesting and entertaining, as bearing directly upon the present state of affairs existing in our country.

A Northern dispatch from Philadelphia says: Recruiting is going on bravely in this city, and the quota of men required by the first call will soon be raised. The whole force from Philadelphia will probably be raised without resorting to drafting.

APPEAL BATTERY.—Captain Bryan, of this company, paid us a visit yesterday, being on furlough for a short time to transact private business. His company, now fully formed and excellently drilled and disciplined, are attached to Gen. Price's division. We trust that this battery, which has done so much to take the name of our office, will soon have an opportunity of speaking to the enemy.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From East Tennessee.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Register, dated Knoxville, the 6th, gives the particulars of the battle of Tassell. The enemy's loss is estimated at thirty killed, 120 wounded and 50 prisoners. The loss on our side was 8 killed and 30 wounded.

The loss fell principally upon Vaughn's Tenth regiment, who behaved heroically.

On Wednesday 20th of the Federal 1st Kentucky regiment left Rock Island, Tenn., and came over our line.

Desertions from the Federal army are continuing taking place. The Federals have no confidence in the troops in East Tennessee.

Bull Nelson's force are at McMinnville; Wood's at Duckard.

All the turpines between Murfreesboro and McMinnville are strongly barricaded.

Address of Gen. Breckinridge to His Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEAR CANTON, MISS., AUG. 12, 1862.

I desire to express to you briefly my sense of your gallant conduct in the late operations.

Your route, from the character of the ground, could not have been more judiciously chosen.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior in number, and, against all odds, you won the victory.

Crumbing at the North.

The New York Independent, edited by Henry Ward Beecher, bombards the President with all the heavy epithets he can muster, and then adds:

"Does anybody doubt the result of such a course? It is certain that it is not worth while to waste another man or another dollar. Either the administration policy should instantly change, or the war cease."

Another abolition paper, the *New York Post*, says:

"It is not lack of patriotism which keeps back enlistments, but want of confidence in those who have so long loaded our great armies and achieved so much with such vast means."

The Albany *New York Argus* and *Atlas* makes the following comments upon these observations:

"Twelve months since it was deemed to be such convincing evidence of disloyalty to enter the ranks of the old system of summary arrests."

But now the partition of the spoils has been made, the greater share of the ill gotten plunder has been given to the old residents, and the Republicans hold themselves at liberty to grumble at the administration as loudly as they can.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

General Sherman, who is in the same breath with the Lincoln, is now a resident, and is determined to force upon their Abolition policy, are doing all in their power to hold back the abolitionists from the ranks of the army.

Casualties of the Twenty-first Regiment of Massachusetts.

The following is the list of the casualties in the 21st Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, under command of Major H. E. Tapp, in the battle of Baton Rouge, Tuesday, August 5th, 1862:

Killed: Field and Staff—Adjutant Commissary Fitzpatrick, severely slightly in the leg; Sergeant Major F. M. Ewing, severely in the chin and shoulder; and Color-bearer Peter Sanders, mortally in the abdomen.

Company A—Commanded by Lieut. A. A. Pondor. Wounded, privates W. J. White, slightly in the head; J. H. Owen, and J. W. Newland, both slightly in the arm.

Company B—Commanded by Capt. H. M. Ayant. Wounded, private W. A. McGowan, slightly in the arm.

Company C—Commanded by Lieutenant T. J. Pallas. Wounded, Corporal E. E. Smith, slightly in the arm; privates J. M. Gorda, severely in the hip, and taken prisoner; Robert Davis, severely in the thigh, and G. W. Hill, slightly in the foot.

Company D—Commanded by Captain P. M. Gilespie. Killed: Privates Wm. Sutton and J. T. Cain. Wounded: G. L. Cain, F. M. Ragland, and W. P. Kyle, all three severely in the thigh and taken prisoner; G. W. Hill, slightly in the thigh; J. N. Brown, mortally in the thigh; R. B. Beasley, slightly in the arm; all privates.

Company E—Commanded by Captain P. H. Gaudin. Wounded: Privates D. Mullins, mortally in the abdomen; T. A. Cochran, slightly in the leg and taken prisoner; and G. M. Vaughan, slightly in the arm; all taken prisoner.

Company F—Commanded by Captain B. P. Longbridge. Killed: Lieut. W. J. M. Manna and Sergeant S. M. McNitt. Wounded: Privates W. M. McNitt, mortally in the abdomen; N. Hubbard, severely in the thigh; D. J. Ramsey, slightly in the arm; and F. Phillips, slightly in the shoulder.

Company G—Captain H. L. Duncan. Commanded by Lieutenant W. S. Hudson of company D. Wounded: Privates D. B. Borden, severely in the arm; J. K. Kirby, slightly in the arm; and A. G. Manna, mortally in the thigh.

Company H—Commanded by Captain G. M. Jennings. Wounded: Corporal T. N. Rose, severely in the leg, and private J. O. Nickles, slightly in the foot.

Company I—Commanded by Lieutenant J. Vazquez. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company K—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: Lieutenant J. A. McWhorter; privates J. T. Barnett, J. W. Hampton, H. H. McWhorter, and Nathan Thompson, mortally in the abdomen; and J. M. McWhorter, severely in the thigh; all taken prisoner.

Company L—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company M—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company N—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company O—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company P—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company Q—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company R—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company S—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company T—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company U—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company V—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company W—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company X—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company Y—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company Z—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company AA—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company AB—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company AC—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company AD—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company AE—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company AF—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company AG—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Company AH—Commanded by Captain B. P. McWhorter. Killed: W. F. Gray; Wounded: J. S. Johnson, severely in the leg.

Military Movements in Virginia.

From the Richmond Examiner, 7th.

Information from sources deemed trustworthy has been received in Petersburg that the enemy meditate an attack upon that city in two columns—one to approach by the river road, the other by Garyville. The force to be sent to the river is estimated at 10,000 men, and the force to be sent to Garyville at 5,000 men.

On the advance of the enemy on Tuesday morning our forces evacuated Malvern Heights. There was all yesterday a general disposition to regard this evacuation as a disaster. But the movement was not only strategic, but pre-arranged, we think a little reflection will convince every one. Malvern hill is, it is true, by nature, a strong position, commanding, as it does, the surrounding country for miles. But the recent battle was well won, and we expel the enemy from it, just as it was well for us to drive him wherever we could, and punish him in every way that laid in our power. But those tactics being ended, a new disposition of forces was to be made by both armies, and these lights being within easy range of the enemy's guns, it was clearly, for us, an undesirable, and indeed an almost untenable position.

We will state the facts of the affair of Tuesday morning, as we have received them from reliable sources. On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., the enemy advanced on Malvern hill, which was held by our forces. The enemy's advance was made in two columns, one by the river road, and the other by Garyville. The force to be sent to the river is estimated at 10,000 men, and the force to be sent to Garyville at 5,000 men.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., the enemy advanced on Malvern hill, which was held by our forces. The enemy's advance was made in two columns, one by the river road, and the other by Garyville. The force to be sent to the river is estimated at 10,000 men, and the force to be sent to Garyville at 5,000 men.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., the enemy advanced on Malvern hill, which was held by our forces. The enemy's advance was made in two columns, one by the river road, and the other by Garyville. The force to be sent to the river is estimated at 10,000 men, and the force to be sent to Garyville at 5,000 men.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., the enemy advanced on Malvern hill, which was held by our forces. The enemy's advance was made in two columns, one by the river road, and the other by Garyville. The force to be sent to the river is estimated at 10,000 men, and the force to be sent to Garyville at 5,000 men.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., the enemy advanced on Malvern hill, which was held by our forces. The enemy's advance was made in two columns, one by the river road, and the other by Garyville. The force to be sent to the river is estimated at 10,000 men, and the force to be sent to Garyville at 5,000 men.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., the enemy advanced on Malvern hill, which was held by our forces. The enemy's advance was made in two columns, one by the river road, and the other by Garyville. The force to be sent to the river is estimated at 10,000 men, and the force to be sent to Garyville at 5,000 men.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., the enemy advanced on Malvern hill, which was held by our forces. The enemy's advance was made in two columns, one by the river road, and the other by Garyville. The force to be sent to the river is estimated at 10,000 men, and the force to be sent to Garyville at 5,000 men.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., the enemy advanced on Malvern hill, which was held by our forces. The enemy's advance was made in two columns, one by the river road, and the other by Garyville. The force to be sent to the river is estimated at 10,000 men, and the force to be sent to Garyville at 5,000 men.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., the enemy advanced on Malvern hill, which was held by our forces. The enemy's advance was made in two columns, one by the river road, and the other by Garyville. The force to be sent to the river is estimated at 10,000 men, and the force to be sent to Garyville at 5,000 men.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., the enemy advanced on Malvern hill, which was held by our forces. The enemy's advance was made in two columns, one by the river road, and the other by Garyville. The force to be sent to the river is estimated at 10,000 men, and the force to be sent to Garyville at 5,000 men.